

(19)



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European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 321 136 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
25.06.2003 Bulletin 2003/26

(51) Int Cl.7: **A61K 7/48, A61K 7/00**

(21) Application number: **02291542.5**

(22) Date of filing: **20.06.2002**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: **20.12.2001 KR 2001081822**

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(54) Cosmetic compositions of powder-type containing anti-wrinkling ingredients

(57) Powder-type cosmetic compositions which contain a stabilized anti-wrinkling ingredient effective for reducing skin wrinkles and is formulated in the form of a powder containing a large amount of liquid phase ingredient are provided herein. Particularly, liquid phase ingredient-containing powder-type cosmetic compositions which comprise: an anti-wrinkling ingredient-containing powder produced by dissolving an anti-wrinkling ingredient in a solvent, encapsulating the solution by a crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), and surface-treating the capsule using a hydrophobic polymer; a mixed powder including one or more powders selected from the group consisting of polymethylsilsesquioxane

having an average particle size of 3.5 μm and a specific surface area of 110-150 m^2/g , HDI/Trimethylol hexyl-lactone and silica cross polymer having an average particle size of 3.7 μm and a specific surface area of 150-180 m^2/g , laurylmethacrylate/glycoldimethacrylate cross polymer having an average particle size of 25 μm and a specific surface area of 100-300 m^2/g , and an amorphous silica having an average particle size of 5.0 μm and an oil absorption of 0.3-4 ml/g ; and a polyol/silicone emulsifying base for stabilizing a formulation and the active ingredient, are provided.

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to powder-type cosmetic compositions which contain a stabilized anti-wrinkling ingredient effective for reducing skin wrinkles, and more particularly to powder-type cosmetic compositions having little skin irritant effect and excellent anti-wrinkling effect in the form of a powder containing a large amount of liquid phase ingredient.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] During childhood, the skin rapidly recovers from damage caused by sunlight. But, as we get older, wrinkles, calluses, sagging, inelasticity, roughness, dryness, mottling, etc., of the skin by exposure to sunlight are likely to happen. The general term for these changes is "photo aging". Namely, photo aging damages the epidermal tissue and hypodermal tissue of the skin. Also, it causes wrinkles to form, and skin to turn yellowish, thick and inelastic.

[0003] Recent industrial and economical development have led to increased number of vehicles such as automobiles, and household appliances such as heaters and air-conditioners. As such, air pollution and noise pollution are growing more and more serious. Pollutants from automobiles, particularly nitrogen compounds, contain ozone-depleting material and thus destroy the ozone layer. In addition to these pollutants, water pollution and soil pollution are increasing sharply. Also, allergenic sensitization to pollen in spring and fall is a cause of contact dermatitis.

[0004] Many skin care cosmetics to protect the skin against photo aging and various pollutants as mentioned above have been developed. Cosmetic for reducing wrinkles, cosmetics for skin whitening and cosmetics for protection from the sun can be exemplified.

[0005] Examples of cosmetic formulations which can impart moisturizing, anti-wrinkling or whitening effect to the skin are typical skin care formulations such as after shave, lotions and creams, and makeup formulations for beautifying the skin by coloring the skin and for masking skin troubles such as melasma and ephelides. Among these, powder-type cosmetic formulations containing liquid phase ingredient such as anti-wrinkle or whitening active ingredients are known.

[0006] Japanese Patent Laid-Open Nos. 6-166611 and 5-65212 describe powder-type cosmetic compositions containing a large amount of liquid phase ingredient, comprising a hydrophobized silica having specific surface area of 80 m²/g or more, a powder surface-treated with a fluorine compound, an oily ingredient and an aqueous ingredient (30-90%). These compositions can absorb water using an amorphous silica. But, on account of the high hydrophilicity of the powder surface, formulation into powder is very difficult. So, the amorphous silica is appropriately hydrophobized by a silicone compound and a fluorine compound in these applications.

[0007] However, the compositions have disadvantages that they are difficult to formulate homogeneously when the liquid phase ingredient is added in a heterogeneous mixing state with the powder or the mixing speed of a mixer is not constant. Also, the powders tend to aggregate during the production of the cosmetic compositions. Particularly, it is difficult to mix the powder with an active ingredient such as retinol and its derivatives, etc., and titer and stability of the compositions are not maintained for a long time.

[0008] Examples of the Retinol derivatives include retinal (vitamin A aldehyde), retinyl acetate, retinyl propionate, retinyl linoleate, etc. However, retinol and its derivatives, though believed to cause beneficial skin effects, e.g., anti-wrinkling effect, has never been successfully formulated in the stable form.

[0009] Many efforts to stable the retinal and its derivatives using some compounds in the cosmetic compositions have been made.

[0010] U.S. Pat. No. 3,906,108 discloses an emulsion (O/W type) in which retinoic acid is stabilized by BHT{2,6 bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methoxyphenol} as an antioxidant, dl- α -tocopherol and EDTA as a chelating agent.

[0011] U.S. Pat. No. 4,247,547 discloses an emulsion (O/W type) in which retinol is stabilized by tocopherol as an antioxidant and citric acid.

[0012] U.S. Pat. No. 4,826,828 discloses an emulsion (W/O type) in which retinal, retinyl acetate and retinyl palmitate are stabilized by BHT and BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole) as antioxidants.

[0013] U.S. Pat. No. 4,720,353 discloses an emulsion (W/O type) in which retinol is stabilized by BHA as an antioxidant, ascorbic acid and tocopheryl linoleate.

[0014] European Pat. No. 0 440 398 B1 discloses an emulsion (O/W type) composition which comprises at least one water-soluble antioxidant, at least one antioxidant and a chelating agent in order to chemically stabilize retinoid.

[0015] European Pat. No. 1 568 106 A1 discloses an emulsion (O/W type) composition which comprises a chelating agent and an antioxidant, a chelating agent and a water-soluble antioxidant, and an antioxidant capable of existing in

an oily phase and an aqueous phase of an emulsion and imidazole of a free base type, as a system for stabilizing retinoid.

[0016] However, these have disadvantages that retinol and its derivatives cannot be completely stable on account of their very high instability, and special apparatuses or closed containers is required upon the production.

[0017] Further, in such an emulsion-type cosmetics, since water is highly compatible with the powder containing a large amount of the liquid phase ingredient, the powder readily coagulates. As a result, there are a number of disadvantages that they are difficult to formulate into a powder and are very tacky upon use. Particularly, titer retention is reduced, and discoloration occurs and unpleasant odors are likely to develop, so that liquid phase-containing powder is not suitable for formulation as emulsion-type cosmetics.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0018] Therefore, the present invention has been made in view of the above-mentioned problems, and it is an object of the present invention to provide powder-type cosmetic compositions containing a large amount of liquid phase ingredient, which can impart anti-wrinkling effect to the skin, mask skin troubles, stabilize an anti-wrinkling ingredient and be easily penetrated into the skin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0019] The present invention relates to liquid phase ingredient-containing powder-type cosmetic compositions which comprise: an anti-wrinkling ingredient-containing powder produced by dissolving an anti-wrinkling ingredient in a solvent, encapsulating the solution by a crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), and surface-treating the capsule using a hydrophobic polymer; a mixed powder including one or more powders selected from the group consisting of polymethylsilsesquioxane having an average particle size of 3.5 μm and a specific surface area of 110-150 m^2/g , HDV Trimehylol hexyllactone and silica cross polymer having an average particle size of 3.7 μm and a specific surface area of 150-180 m^2/g , laurylmethacrylate/glycoldimethacrylate cross polymer having an average particle size of 25 μm and a specific surface area of 100-300 m^2/g , and an amorphous silica having an average particle size of 5.0 μm and an oil absorption of 0.3-4 ml/g; and a polyol/silicone emulsifying base for stabilizing a formulation and the active ingredient.

[0020] Specifically, the powder-type cosmetic compositions according to the present invention are produced by the steps of dissolving an anti-wrinkling ingredient in an oily solvent, encapsulating the solution with a crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), coating the capsule with a hydrophobic polymer, and finally applying the coated powder into a powder containing a large amount of liquid phase ingredient.

[0021] The present inventor has continuously and intensively studied the powder-type cosmetic compositions which can impart anti-wrinkling effect to the skin, mask skin troubles, stabilize anti-wrinkling ingredient and easily penetrate into the skin, and as a result, has developed a powder containing a large amount of liquid phase ingredient using an amorphous powder capable of effectively absorbing the liquid phase ingredient. Further, the present inventor produced an anti-wrinkling ingredient-containing powder by dissolving an anti-wrinkling ingredient in a solvent such as ester, encapsulating the solution with a crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) powder, and coating the capsule with a hydrophobic polymer to stabilize the powder. The anti-wrinkling ingredient-containing powder thus produced releases the anti-wrinkling ingredient slowly during the use of the cosmetic compositions containing such powder.

[0022] The cosmetic compositions of the present invention contain 1.0-10.0% by weight of the anti-wrinkling ingredient.

[0023] According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, there is provided a powder in which the anti-wrinkling ingredient is stabilized and its titer is well preserved.

[0024] First, an anti-wrinkling ingredient such as retinol, retinoic acid, retinyl aldehyde, retinyl acetate, retinyl propionate, retinyl palmitate, retinyl oleate, retinyl linoleate, etc., and at least one antioxidant selected from the group consisting of tocopherol, tocopheryl ester such as tocopheryl acetate and tocopheryl linoleate, unsaturated fatty acids and derivatives thereof, polyunsaturated fatty acids and derivatives thereof (vitamin F), BHT[2,6 bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methoxyphenol], BHA[butylated hydroxyanisole] and oxygenase together with a colorant in an amount of 1-30% by weight of the encapsulated powder to be produced are dissolved in an oily solvent. Subsequently, the solution is encapsulated with a crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) and then lyophilized to control the particle size of the capsule, depending on formulation properties.

[0025] Examples of the oily solvents which may be used in the invention include hexylaurate, squalane, trioctyldodecylcitrate, etc. And, all kinds of oily materials such as vegetable oils, animal oils, synthetic oils, mineral oils, etc., can be used, provided that their liquid states can be maintained at room temperature.

[0026] For producing the anti-wrinkling ingredient-containing capsule having excellent usability and stability in the final cosmetic compositions to be produced, the surface of the capsule is hydrophobically treated. When the hydro-

phobicity of the capsule is poor, the formulation into powder is difficult. When the hydrophobicity of the capsule is high, the usability of the final cosmetic compositions to be produced is very poor and the formulation is also very difficult to carry out. Therefore, the hydrophobic treatment of the capsule is a highly important process in the present invention.

[0027] Examples of the hydrophobizing compounds which are commonly used in the prior art include silicone-based compounds such as methicone, dimethicone, cyclomethicone, phenyltrimethicone, etc., fluorine compounds, amino acid salts, etc. When the capsule surface is treated using these compounds, its hydrophobicity is satisfactory but its stability and usability in the final cosmetic compositions to be produced are poor.

[0028] To overcome the above problems, a mixture of cyclomethicone, dimethicone, vinyl dimethicone cross polymer and cetyl dimethicone copolyol is used for the hydrophobic surface treatment of the capsule in the present invention.

[0029] When surface-treating the capsule, an optimal content of the hydrophobizing compounds is from 0.5 to 5% by weight, preferably from 0.5 to 2.0% by weight of the encapsulated powder. When the content is less than 0.5% by weight, the hydrophobicity is poor so that the anti-wrinkling ingredient is released into the aqueous solvent and also the usability in the final cosmetic compositions becomes poor. When the content is more than 2.0% by weight, the stability of the capsule is high but the affinity for water is little or none so that the formulation becomes difficult and the usability of the final cosmetic compositions is poor.

[0030] The relative weight ratio of the silicone-based compounds, i.e. cyclomethicone, dimethicone, vinyl dimethicone cross polymer and cetyl dimethicone copolyol is 20-40: 30-60: 3-10: 0.1-2.0, based on the total weight of the hydrophobizing compounds.

[0031] According to another preferred embodiment of the invention, there is provided a powder containing a large amount of liquid phase ingredient.

[0032] In order to effectively absorb water, a mixed powder including one or more powders selected from the group consisting of polymethylsilsesquioxane having an average particle size of 3.5 μm and a specific surface area of 110-150 m^2/g , HDI/Trimethylol hexyllactate and silica cross polymer having an average particle size of 3.7 μm and a specific surface area of 150-180 m^2/g , laurylmethacrylate/glycoldimethacrylate having an average particle size of 25 μm and a specific surface area of 100-300 m^2/g , and an amorphous silica having an average particle size of 5.0 μm is used.

[0033] The mixed powder can be used in an amount ranging from 5 to 15% by weight, based on the total weight of the final cosmetic compositions to be produced.

[0034] In order to impart other colors to the powder, iron oxides, titanium dioxide or pearl of an appropriate amount can be additionally blended.

[0035] According to a third preferred embodiment of the invention, there is provided a powder containing a large amount of liquid phase ingredient and the stabilized anti-wrinkling ingredient.

[0036] When the powder is mixed with the liquid phase ingredient, coagulation occurs and their compatibility decreases.

[0037] To solve these problems, polyol (aqueous ingredient)/silicone emulsifying base is used in the present invention. The emulsifying base enables the formulation to be easily made and stabilize the anti-wrinkling ingredient. Also, the emulsifying base makes the initial dispersion of the powder easy and enhances adhesiveness and durability of the aqueous ingredient when applied to the skin. Further, the emulsifying base prevents the powder from being dispersed by air currents.

[0038] Examples of the polyol which may be employed in the emulsifying base include glycerin, propylene glycol, mannan, soyful, etc., and examples of the silicone include cyclomethicone, dimethicone, vinyl dimethicone silicone powder, cetyl dimethicone copolyol, etc.

[0039] The polyol and silicone can be present in an amount of from 5 to 20% and from 2 to 10% by weight of the total weight of the emulsifying base, respectively.

[0040] Purified water can be added to the emulsifying base in an amount of from 70 to 93% by weight of the total weight of the emulsifying base. In the end, the liquid phase ingredient such as water, glycerin, etc., is present in an amount of from 50 to 80% by weight, based on the final powder-type cosmetic compositions.

[0041] The following examples are provided for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the present invention.

[Preparative Example]

[0042] First, a capsule was produced by dissolving anti-wrinkling ingredients, antioxidants and other effective ingredients of the following % by weight listed in Table 1 in an oily solvent, and then encapsulating the solution with a crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA).

[Table 1]

No	Ingredients	Sample 1	Sample 2
1	Crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA)	92.7	81.7
2	Retinol	1.0	8.0
3	Retinyl palmitate	1.0	-
4	Hexylaurate	5.0	10.0
5	BHT	0.2	0.2
6	Methyl paraffin	0.1	0.1

(Procedure)

[0043]

- 1) Ingredient 1 was charged into a high speed Henshel mixer, and mixed at 1000 rpm.
- 2) Ingredients 2 to 6 were dissolved using a high speed Ultra mixer at room temperature.
- 3) The mixture obtained in 1) above was slowly added while mixing the solution obtained in 2) above at 1500 rpm, and then lyophilized.

[0044] Next, the capsule obtained thus was hydrophobically surface-treated with the ingredients of the following % by weight listed in Table 2.

[Table 2]

No.	Ingredients	Sample 3	Sample 4
1	Sample 1	98	-
2	Sample 2	-	97.5
3	Cyclomethicone	0.50	0.40
4	Dimethicone	1.20	1.33
5	Vinyl dimethicone cross polymer	0.20	0.20
6	Cetyl dimethicone copolyol	0.10	0.07

(Procedure)

[0045]

- 1) Ingredients 3-6 were mixed using a high speed Ultra mixer at 3500 rpm for 20 minutes.
- 2) Ingredients 1 and 2 were charged into a high speed Henshel mixer and mixed at 1000 rpm. Ingredient 1 was sprayed thereon and then lyophilized.

[0046] A polyol/silicone emulsifying base was produced in accordance with the ingredients of the following % by weight listed in Table 3.

[Table 3]

No.	Ingredients	Sample 5	Sample 6
1	Cetyl dimethicone copolyol	0.4	0.5
2	Dimethicone (6 cs)	10.0	5.0
3	Dimethicone (8 cs)	-	5.0
4	Cyclomethicone	3.0	5.0
5	Lauryl dimethicone copolyol	0.3	0.5
6	Purified water	To 100	To 100
7	Glycerin	10.0	5.0
8	1,3-butylene glycol	5.0	10.0
9	Konjak	0.5	0.5

[Table 3] (continued)

No.	Ingredients	Sample 5	Sample 6
10	D,L-panthenol	0.1	0.1
11	Preservative	q.s	q.s
12	Flavoring agent	q.s	q.s

(Procedure)

[0047] Ingredients 1-5 were heated to 70-75°C to form an oily phase. Ingredients 6-11 were heated to 70-75°C and ingredient 11 was added thereto to form an aqueous phase. The aqueous phase was slowly added to the oily phase, and emulsified using Homo Rpm 3000 for 10 minutes. Ingredient 12 was added to the emulsion, emulsified for 1 minute and then cooled to 30°C.

[0048] Finally, the powder-type cosmetic compositions according to the present invention were prepared with ingredients of the following % by weight listed in Table 4, including the anti-wrinkling ingredients-containing powder and the emulsifying base produced above.

[Table 4]

No.	Ingredients	Exam. 1	Exam. 2	Exam. 3	Comp. Exam 1	Comp. Exam 2
1	Sample 1	3.0	-	-	-	-
2	Sample 3	-	3.0	-	-	-
3	polymethylsilsesquioxane	5.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	-
4	Licorice extract (Squalane 0.10%)	-	-	-	-	0.5
5	HDI/Trimethylol hexyllactone/ silica cross polymer (and) Silica	5.0	12.0	5.0	5.0	-
6	Silica (hydrophobic)	-	-	-	-	10.0
7	PMMA (retinyl palmitate)	-	-	-	3.0	3.0
8	Purified water	-	-	-	To 100	To 100
9	Condensed glycerin	-	-	-	8.3	-
10	1,3-butylene glycol	-	-	-	4.15	-
11	Preservative	-	-	-	q.s	q.s
12	Sample 5	To 100	-	To 100	-	-
13	Sample 6	-	To 100	-	-	-
14	Sample 3	-	-	3.0	-	-
15	Retinal (O/W emulsion 0.1%)	-	-	-	-	0.5
16	Polyphenol	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

(Procedure)

[0049]

- 1) Ingredients 1-6 were charged into a Henshel mixer, and mixed.
- 2) Ingredients 8-16 were homogeneously mixed using AGI mixer, and sprayed onto the mixture obtained in 1) above to obtain a formulation.

[Experimental Example 1]

[0050] The physical state of the formulations produced in the above Examples and Comparative Examples was evaluated by a sensory test. The stability of the compositions was evaluated in terms of discoloration and malodor and titer retention. The physical state of the powder was evaluated by a sensory test, and the results are presented in the following Table 5. The discoloration/malodor tests were performed after storing the compositions at 45°C for 4 weeks, and titer retention test was performed by measuring the absorbance using an HPLC (325 nm) immediately after their productions and after storing the compositions at 45°C for 1 month, respectively. The results are listed in the following Table 6, respectively.

[Table 5]

Physical state of powders					
	Exam. 1	Exam. 2	Exam. 3	Comp. Exam. 1	Comp. Exam. 2
0 day	a	a	a	c	c
1 month (45°C)	b	a	a	d	d
a: ≥ 95% excellent, b: ≥ 80% good, c: ≥ 70% average, d: < 50% poor					

[Table 6]

	Exam. 1		Exam. 2		Exam. 3		Comp. Exam. 1		Comp. Exam. 2	
Discoloration/ malodor (45°C, 4 weeks)	b		a		a		d		d	
Titer retention (%)	0 day	1 mon	0 day	1 mon	0 day	1 mon	0 day	1 mon	0 day	1 mon
	98.4	97.5	99.2	96.6	99.5	96.3	98.4	36.5	98.6	50.6
a: ≥ 95% excellent, b: ≥ 80% good, c: ≥ 70% average, d: < 50% poor.										

[0051] It has been proven from the Tables 5 and 6 that the compositions according to the present invention can be more feasibly formulated into powder and stored longer than those of the Comparative Examples. It is assumed that the coagulation of powder is inhibited and stability at high temperatures is excellent by treating the surface of the powder with silicone mixture and using polyol/silicone emulsifying base.

[0052] Also, the compositions of the Examples were superior to those of the Comparative Examples in terms of titer retention after storing the compositions at 45°C for 1 month. This result indicates that the emulsified films of the powder are more stable, due to treating the surface of the powder with silicone mixture and using polyol/silicone emulsifying base.

** Stable for a month*

[Experimental Example 2]

[0053] The powder-type cosmetic compositions according to the present invention were evaluated by measuring skin irritation and liquefied states upon their use.

[0054] The measurement of skin irritations was carried out in a sensory test by adhering patches to 20 healthy women aged 25-35 and then removing the patches after 24 hours. When no irritation to the skin was observed, the composition was scored as "0". Severe irritation was scored as "5", and the scores are expressed as averages. The results are listed in the following Table 7. Also, after the powder-type cosmetic compositions of the Examples and Comparative Examples were applied to the test subjects once a day for 1 month, the sensory tests for usability and liquefied state during the use of the compositions were carried out. The results are listed in the following Table 8.

[Table 7]

	Exam. 1	Exam. 2	Exam. 3	Comp. Exam. 1	Comp. Exam. 2
Skin irritation	0.7	1.0	0.9	3.24	2.35

[Table 8]

	Exam. 1	Exam. 2	Exam. 3	Comp. Exam. 1	Comp. Exam. 2
Usability	b	a	a	d	e
Liquefied state	b	a	a	c	c
a: excellent, b: 80% good, c: 70% average, d: below average, e: poor					

[0055] As can be seen from the Table 7, the compositions of the Examples exhibited superior stability to the Comparative Examples. From this observation, it is assumed that the anti-wrinkling ingredient, e.g., letinol, encapsulated in the capsule is slowly released to minimize skin irritation.

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[0056] As can be seen from the Table 8, the compositions of Examples exhibited more excellent usability and liquefied state upon use than those of Comparative Examples. This result shows that since powder-type cosmetic compositions of the present invention contain the liquid phase ingredient and polyol/silicone emulsifying base, they have a pleasant feel upon use in spite of containing powder.

[Experimental Example 3]

[0057] In order to evaluate the anti-wrinkling effect of the powder-type cosmetic compositions according to the present invention, the change in skin elasticity upon using the cosmetic compositions of Examples and Comparative Examples produced in accordance with the above Table 4 was tested.

[0058] Two compositions selected from the cosmetic compositions of the Examples and Comparative Examples were respectively applied on each of both sides of the faces of 20 women aged 25-35 as test subjects twice a day for 2 months, under indoor and outdoor environmental conditions of a temperature of 24-26°C and at a relative humidity of 38-40%. After 2 months, the change in skin elasticity was evaluated by means of Cutometer SEM 474. When no change in skin elasticity was observed, the composition was scored as "0". A significant increase in skin elasticity was scored as "5", and the scores are expressed as averages. The results are listed in the following Table 9.

[Table 9]

	Exam. 1	Exam. 2	Exam. 3	Comp. Exam. 1	Comp. Exam. 2
Skin elasticity	4.7	4.4	4.6	1.25	3.35

[0059] As can be seen from the Table 9, the compositions of the Examples exhibited superior anti-wrinkling effect to the Comparative Examples. This result shows that the encapsulated anti-wrinkling ingredient effectively penetrates into the skin.

[0060] As described above, the powder-type cosmetic compositions according to the present invention can impart anti-wrinkling effect to the skin, mask skin troubles, stabilize anti-wrinkling ingredients and easily penetrate into the skin. At this time, the anti-wrinkling ingredient encapsulated in the capsule is slowly released to minimize skin irritation.

[0061] Further, the compositions according to the present invention can maintain their titer for a long time and prevent the powder from being dispersed by air currents.

[0062] Many modifications of the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the present invention should be limited only by the spirit and scope of the present claims.

Claims

1. A powder-type cosmetic composition comprising:

an anti-wrinkling ingredient-containing powder produced by dissolving an anti-wrinkling ingredient and an anti-oxidant in a solvent, encapsulating the solution by a crosslinked polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), and surface-treating the capsule with a hydrophobic polymer;
a mixed powder including one or more powders selected from the group consisting of polymethylsilsesquioxane having an average particle size of 3.5 μm and a specific surface area of 110-150 m^2/g , HDI/Trimethylol hexyllactone and silica cross polymer having an average particle size of 3.7 μm and a specific surface area of 150-180 m^2/g , laurylmethacrylate/glycoldimethacrylate cross polymer having an average particle size of 25 μm and a specific surface area of 100-300 m^2/g , and an amorphous silica having an average particle size of 5.0 μm and an oil absorption of 0.3-4 ml/g ; and
a polyol/silicone emulsifying base.

2. The cosmetic composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein the anti-wrinkling ingredient is at least one selected from the group consisting of Retinol (vitamin A alcohol) and its derivatives include retinal, retinoic acid, retinyl aldehyde, retinyl acetate, retinyl propionate, retinyl palmitate, retinyl oleate and retinyl esters.

3. The cosmetic composition as set forth in claim 1 or 2, wherein the anti-wrinkling ingredient is present in an amount 1.0-10.0% by weight of the final cosmetic composition.

4. The cosmetic composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein the solvent is an oily solvent selected from hexylaurate, squalane, trioctyldodecylcitrate, vegetable oils, animal oils, synthetic oils and mineral oils.

5. The cosmetic composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein the antioxidant is selected from the group consisting of tocopherol, tocopheryl acetate, tocopheryl linoleate, unsaturated fatty acids and derivatives thereof, polyunsaturated fatty acids and derivatives thereof, BHT[2,6 bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methoxyphenol], BHA[butylated hydroxyanisole] and oxygenase, and is present in an amount ranging from 0.05 to 2.0% by weight of total weight of the final cosmetic composition.
6. The cosmetic composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic polymer is a mixture of at least one polymer selected from cyclomethicone, dimethicone, vinyl dimethicone cross polymer and cetyl dimethicone copolyol.
7. The cosmetic composition as set forth in claim 1 or 6, wherein the hydrophobic polymer is present in an amount of from 0.5 to 5% by weight of the encapsulated powder.
8. The cosmetic composition as set forth in claim 1 or 6, wherein the relative weight ratio of cyclomethicone, dimethicone, vinyl dimethicone cross polymer and cetyl dimethicone copolyol is 20-40: 30-60: 3-10: 0.1-2.0, based on the total weight thereof.
9. The cosmetic composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein the mixed powder is present in an amount ranging from 5 to 15% by weight of the total weight of the final cosmetic composition.
10. The cosmetic composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein the polyol of the polyol/silicone emulsifying base is selected from glycerin propylene glycol, mannan and soyful, and the silicone of the polyol/silicone emulsifying base is selected from cyclomethicone, dimethicone, vinyl dimethicone silicone powder and cetyl dimethicone copolyol.
11. The cosmetic composition as set forth in claim 1 or 10, wherein the polyol and silicone of the polyol/silicone emulsifying base is present in an amount of from 5 to 20% and from 2 to 10% by weight of the total weight of the emulsifying base, respectively, and purified water is added to the emulsifying base in an amount of from 70 to 93% by weight of the total weight of the emulsifying base.
12. The cosmetic composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein liquid phase ingredient is present in an amount of from 50 to 80% by weight, based on the final cosmetic composition.



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which under Rule 45 of the European Patent Convention EP 02 29 1542 shall be considered, for the purposes of subsequent proceedings, as the European search report

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
A	WO 01 35933 A (TAGRA BIOTECHNOLOGIES LTD ;KVITNITSKY EMMA (IL); SHAPIRO YURY (IL)) 25 May 2001 (2001-05-25) * the whole document *	1-12	A61K7/48 A61K7/00
A	US 5 585 090 A (TANAKA HIDEKAZU ET AL) 17 December 1996 (1996-12-17) * the whole document *	1-12	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			A61K
INCOMPLETE SEARCH <p>The Search Division considers that the present application, or one or more of its claims, does/do not comply with the EPC to such an extent that a meaningful search into the state of the art cannot be carried out, or can only be carried out partially, for these claims.</p> <p>Claims searched completely :</p> <p>Claims searched incompletely :</p> <p>Claims not searched :</p> <p>Reason for the limitation of the search:</p> <p>see sheet C</p>			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		20 March 2003	Fischer, J.P.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			

EPO FORM 1503 03.02 (P04037)

European Patent
OfficeINCOMPLETE SEARCH
SHEET C

Application Number

EP 02 29 1542

Claim(s) searched completely:
none

Claim(s) searched incompletely:
1-12

Reason for the limitation of the search:

Present claims 1-12 relate to an extremely large number of possible anti-wrinkling compounds and compositions. In fact the claim contains so many possible anti-wrinkling ingredients and so many hydrophobic polymers. Support within the meaning of Article 84 EPC and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 83 EPC is to be found, however, for only a very small proportion of the compositions claimed. In the present case, the claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims which appear to be supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to the examples and claims 2 and 6.

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 02 29 1542

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

20-03-2003

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82